MEXICO.

The Spirit of the Late Rebellion Still Active-The Fugitive Chieftains and Their Charac-teristics—What Will Be the Action of the Government-Views of the Supporters of the Junrez Government—Another Subject of Public Interest.

MAZATLAN, April 29, 1868.

Although the physical body of the late revolution in this State has been thoroughly annihilated, the spirit that was, the father of its being still lives. Ex-Provisional and Military Governor Martinez, the head and front of the offending, is playing the rôle of the Wandering Jew, and is, no doubt, being feasted by other revolutionary chieftains in his perigrina-tions throughout the interior. It is true that, like helio, his occupation for the present is gone; but, like Micawber, he is merely waiting for something to turn up. This Napoleon of Sinaloa, though defeated, is not disheartened. His late Waterloo disaster at the Presidio he attributes to the jealousy and treachery of his chiefs, not to his own want of foreight, blundering and military incapacity. What his future course may be is at present unknown, but if he should unite his destiny with that of General Borrega, the master revolutionist of the State of Durango, then the Junez administration will have a seditions stable to cleanse as filthy as that of the great Argonant King Augeas. In this event time must demonstrate if General Corona be the Hercules

equal to the task.

As to the other defeated revolutionary chieftains, they are still capable of poisoning the body politic. Their reported capture and imprisonment by General Lozada, king, emperor and czar of the military district of Topic, in the State of Jalisco, not being confirmed, the public await with some anxiety their future designs and exploits. General Jesus Toledo, late commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces, author of several flery pronuciamientos, and hero of one of the most ignominious flights on record (excepting, perhaps, that of Demosthenes when he undertook to defend the liberties of his country at the point of the sword) will continue to feel his mortification until the stain on his name and fame is blotted out by heroic achieve-ments in future revolutions. That he will then be active in fomenting political crimes and in-surrections is but a logical deduction, since the amion and the baseness of human nature is as irreocable as the laws governing the universe. Colonel Granados, to whom his friends attributed the comsinations of a Sherman and a Murat, having also most disastrously damaged his reputation, will be most eager to signalize himself in the first revolution that bursts out. Colonel Palacio, a cunning plotter and adroit schemer, a man of more legal acumen than military skill, cannot remain an idle spectator of the prosperity and peace of his enemies. He had the reputation of being the brain of the revolution in this State, and unless his rapid flight from the late field of battle has seriously worked upon his mental faculties a new pronouncement may be expected at any moment. Reports concerning this renowned strategist reached here on the 27th Instant to the effect that he was forming the nucleus of a raiding army at Santiago, in the State of Jalisco, and that he was one of the chief actors among the party who lately carried off 3,000 stand of arms from San Blas and consigned them to parties at Tepic. Colonel Paz will be a willing aider and abettor in anything that promises reward and ample remuneration. His brief career in this city as prefect and military commandant demonstrated the fact that as long as revolutionary success gave him security he loved to display power. He might be either an obdurate Stanton or a bloody Danton in certain emergencies, but at present he must be content with the laurels of a refugee. Exjudge of the State Supreme Court, Sr. Ricardo Palacio, sharing the exile of his brother, to whom we have already alfuded, was one of Martinez's chief advisors, and was the least obnoxious of the revolutionists. He undoubtedly bitterly repents taking the step that gave him temporary power, and his many friends deeply sympathize with him in having committed so grave an error. Ex-member of the State Congress, Sr. Manuel Casteliano, the bosom friend of Martinez's risked his all on the success of the revolution and lost. His projects for the future will be to regain vanquished power in this State. Like ex-Governor Placido Vega, it will be the master passion of his life. In league with their united animosity and power will be directed against him, he being the bulwark that protects Governor Rubi in the exercise of his authority. If General Corona and the division now under his command were ordered away from here it is the opinion prevailing in well informed circless that the State government would again in less than a month be forced to succumb to revolutionary diplomatic vagaries shooting from out this mass of political and military intrigues is that inaugurated by certain parties for the purpose of influencing the faculties a new pronouncement may be expected at any moment. Reports concerning this renowned willing aider and abetter in anything that promises reward and ample renumeration. 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In league with the ex-dovernor, and both are friendly conditions, nothing will be loft uniton to menace and upturn constitutional rule in Sinaloa. Corona, and consequently their united animostry and power will be directed against him, he being the bulwark that protects Governor Rubi in the exercise of his authority. If General Corona and the division now under his command were ordered to succumb to revolutionary pressure.

One of the extraordinary diphomatic vagaries shooting from out this mass of political and military intrigues is that inaugurated by evertain parties for the purpose of influencing the Supreme Court to grant the General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the dupe and tool of Palacio and General was the

versed with ceneral Corona on the subject of a par-don for Martinez, asking this distinguished officer to use his great induence to this end. They pointed to the achievments of the fugitive military governor during the war against the French, his endurance, to the achievments of the fugitive military governor during the war against the French, his endurance, valor and heroion; weighing these good qualities in the balance against the errors committed during the revolution. More than this, some of them prevailed upon the General to use his efforts in having Martinez remained in the regular army, after which to reward him with the position of brigade commander in the Fourth division, with the rank of brigadier general. The defenders of the Juarez administration look upon this as a preposterous proposition. General Corona himself, while admitting that he loved Martinez personally as a brother and would advise him as a father, replied that such favors and reinstatement would be offering a premium to revolutionists—a reward to men whose bad judgment and worse passions kept the republic in anarchy. Martinez being an enemy who carried on a revolution against the wishes and will of the general government, it was for that power to decide the punishment and the penalty of his crimes.

who carried on a revolution against the wisnes and will of the general government, it was for that power to decide the panishment and the penalty of his crimes.

What the action of the government will be in regard to this military chieftain and his confederates be yet publicly unknown. The supporters and friends of the administration urge that the government should follow them up until captured, then try them by military court martial, and if found guilty of treason shoot them. They argue that only by such an energetic and summary exercise of power can the supreme authorities hope to be respected; that in this manner alone can constitutional authority be maintained against the supremacy of revolutionary chefficials and the peace and security of the republic maintained, adding that a traitor native to the soil is no more seared in the eyes of justice than a traitor foreign to it. If, they continue, men can raise in rebellion against the government, raise armies to dely or destrey its power, and after being beaten in battle they can fee to other States, there to concoct new rebellious undisturbed, then such a government is a mere farce and, most finally fall a prey to some strong, stable and Fowerful nation. It is doubtful, however, where such advocates will be successful in arousing the supreme government to carry out so bold a policy. The crime of native or home treason as illustrated in the persons and conduct of revolutionists is so prevalent in and throughout this republic that it has almost come to be looked upon as a necessary evil, or, as fope says of vice, its indeous face has become so familiar that it is pitted, then embraced. The Mexican character in its First fulled of passion is very sanguine; but after this is over it becomes almost schildike in its annibility. Hed Martinez, Granados, Toledo and their associates been captured in the battle of the Fresidio, on the sith instant, they would undoubtedly have been shot publically, right there and then, without the formula of judge, jury of priest. But m what the action of the government will be in re-

dence or the Northwestern States; and that should such plotters raise in armed force against the authority of the government, this force would be sufficient to crush them out. Whatever may be the opinion of the authorities at the City of Mcxico in regard to a spirit of independence or annexation, it is certain that the Mexican press is somewhat alarmed as to the future of these States. The journalists of the ultra liberal party are never tired in denouncing "the old Vega faction" as a nest of peridious traitors, constantly plotting for annexation to the United States or the creation of a new government formed out of the States of the Northwest. Having thus warned the administration of the dangers threatening the republic and which lie within tiself, the press of the country is beginning to see outside dangers no less to be guarded against. From the tone of articles written on this latter subject the thoughtful reader must come to the conclusion that Mexico desires war rather than peace; that the good offices of a sister republic in throwing its whole moral weight against French domination in Mexico are not kindly received, but that, on the contrary, they are looked upon as an avaricious friendship bestowed with a final view of possessing what is saved. These dangers are certainly more imaginary than real. That the readers of the HERALD may have these views entire we append the translation of an editorial in a late number of El Correo del Pacifico on the subject of outside dangers. It will be seen that it breathes a bold spirit of self-confidence and a jesious disposition towards a friendly and neighboring power. The idea that the Latin republics of the American Continent should league against the "elated Yankees" is somewhat stupendous; but the young and ruling blood of the Mexico of to-day, glorying in the successful war against the French, in the virtual destruction of the old church party, has its brain fired to an unusual and unheathy degree. However unkind, unjust or undesserved may be the spirit thus mani

ment—a government whose people only wish to see Mexico stable, prosperous and happy. In conclusion we produce the article to which we have referred:—

THE OUTSIDE DANGER.

We are already free from all fear of threats to our republican institutions, because by our character we have proved that we do not realize a political thought concerning the great undertakings that might arise therefrom; neither are we afraid of the financial relaminous made by force, known as it is that our incomes are not able to meet the costs of intervention, especially when such reclamations are only to be satisfied by blows. The only thing we have to fear from the outside is filibusterism, and thisfilibusterism can now, with safe exit, come from nowhere else than the United States. We have always believed in the fraiernity of all peoples of the earth who follow the same civilization; but, as we have already manifested in other articles, we do not believe in fraternity respectively incarnate in every government. The labors of an advanced republic are to be faithfully represented abroad, like the United States, which has fulfilled its duties towards all nations. This conduct has proved to us the sympathies of its people, and we have nothing to fear from its government, but we have fears in respect to the expeditions of adventurers, and justly, for the harmony existing between the aspirations of a people and the representation of its government abroad is so close that a government might accept the acquisitions made by filibusters, gained, perhaps, without the order of such government and tolerated because those acquisitions added to the wealth of its incomes. For a long time, however, the government of the United States and the American press have been daily threatening the integrity of our territory. The easy acquisition added to the wealth of its incomes. For a long time, however, the government of the United States and the American press have been daily threatening the integrity of our territory. The easy acquisition of California and

The war between the North and the South for the independence of the negroes, was it for the idea of humanity, for the result of civilization, for the practice
of a principle? If there had been in that struggle
anything more than a question of preponderance we
should say that Incoin had taken a step in advance
of his epoch and his race. The Yankees are clated
with their strength: right or wrong, they speak of
nothing but absorption and domination. If all these
gabblings are far from the mind of the American
government we do not see why it should give nourishment to such senseless manifestations of the press.
Our government could investigate these frequent and
repeated reports and bring face to face with their
strength and with their ignorance of so delegate a boastings those journalists who, consident in their strength and with their ignorance of so delicate a question, emit opinions without foundation.

Arrests of Sympathizers with the Rebellion-Determination of Governor Rubi to Panish Traitors-How the Mexican Regulars Look-Faise Ideas About a Rugamutila Army-luteresting Miscellaneous News.
MAZATLAN, April 30, 1868.

The arrest in this city during the past week of some thirty sympathizers, aiders and abettors of the Martinez revolution has caused a good deal of excitement among the adherents of the lost cause. No arrests having been made immediately upon or after the arrival of Governor Rubi, the Martinez men, as they are called, began to flatter themselves that an inquisition, which they had feared, merely existed in their own imaginations. By this time they are quite over such fancies. The government has been quietly but determinedly at work to discover those individuals who openly or covertly gave assistance to its ene mies. The affair has been conducted so noiselessly that until the act was completed very few had been aware of the fact that inquisitorial investigations occupied the attention of the authorities. Suspected parties paraded about the streets without even an air of injured innocence, and not a few of them congratulated the victorious heroes of the conquering forces upon their success. Mescal, brandy and champagne were poured out with the hope that these magical fluids would heal political sores. Good suppers were given on the principle of the French phiosopher who asserted that as long as a man kept his enemy's belly full there was nothing to fear. But good wines and good dinners do not last always. Jusice, sooner or later, never fails to be the executioner of those who outrage the laws. And no man is more apable or more determined in meting out this justice to offenders than the present Governor of Sina-loa. Those who know him best do not at all wonder that he is firm in the conviction of the necessity of punishing rebellion against constitutional authority, not alone as a penalty for the crime, but as a measure preventative against its recurrence. What the manner of trial and the punishment of those imprisoned may be is yet undefined, but probably a military court martial will sit to adjudge cases of individuals who are known to be guilty, or rather against whom may be proved the fact of having entered the service of the revolutionists. Civil law, as administered here, has the reputation of being very slow, and justice frequently becomes stone blind. It is not sanctified in the hearts of the people. However, swift and retributive may be military law, it seems to be the only safeguard for a people subject to blood-stained revolutionists. The establishment of peace since the advent of Governor and General Corona has had a very marked effect upon the people. There is no longer a public sense of doubt, insecurity, fear or terror. Citizens no longer hide their treasures as if robbers were at no longer into their incourses are neither barred or botted, as is the case in any well regulated community, the public square, or plaza, is no longer deserted by lovely black eyed beauties, but, on the contrary, is nightly crowded with the beauty and fille of the city. Go where you will there is a loose, easy style of doing things that would seriously alarm a Puritantesi com-

nunity. Everybody feels free to do just what he leases, providing that neither isw nor public decency soutraged. Indeed, one would suppose that unmercial pressgangs had never filled the streets of lazatian with terror, that merchants at the oint of bayonet were marshed from their ounters to prison walls because they ared to disobey some financial whim or

dared to disobey some financial whim or greedy appetite of a temporary ruler. No, nobody would dream that such things had ever been known here were they to see the happiness and contentment that pervise they to see the happiness and contentment that pervise they to see the happiness and contentment that pervise they to the they are they to do not knowing what sorrow is. Their wants are few and their pleasures many. Give them security against outlaws, bandits and robbers, and against that pest of Mexican society which is a combination of all three, the powerstated or, and you'll find them they are they are they are they are they considering the education they have had for the past half century, that the whole country is not turned into a human butcher shop or singular house. An Anglo-Saxon race, with a like education, would by this time have had cannibasism as the beautiful that they are paid work, and be a very great injustice, yes, a cruel wrong, to say that the Mexican pole will not work whether you pay them or not, whether you give them protection to life and property or not. They will work, and do work faithfully, when they are paid honest wages stored no mechanics could labor more assidously than do the Mexican shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths and all others of the class who find employment. Greate work and give security and it is in human adure to work. The Mexicans ro no While we are writing of Mexican character we cannot, for the sake of the many raders of the HEALD in the United States army, proget to the sake of the many raders of the HEALD in the United States army, to compare in physique and appearance with the regulars of any of the first class military nations of the age. The rank and file are stout, healthy looking men of medium height, Their discipline is a rank with a poetry of mone, not surpassed by even the faunus Ellaworth Zouwes. And it comes regulation suit of a United States officer, with trimmings of the men and the progen and the faunus given the resulting the first part of

consequent results.

Great preparations are being made for celebrating the 5th of May holidays. Orations, poetry, music and a grand ball are included in the bill of fare.

AFRICA.

Slavery in the Southern Republic-Remonstrances to the Dutch Authorities-Thousands

of Kaffirs in Bondage. [From the London Standard, May 6.] An important and interesting correspondence has recently taken place between the Aborigines Projection Society and the foreign and colonial officers, with reference to the practice of slavery in the Dutch republic of South Africa. So far back as August last Lord Alfred Spencer Churchill, Mr. R. N. Fowler and Mr. F. W. Chesson, acting on behalf of the society, addressed a communication to Lord Stanley, in which they said:—"As, by the appointment of a consul in London, the republic of the Transvaal Boers has been brought into direct relation with your lordship, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, we venture to trouble your lordship with a subject which has been too long in abeyance; we refer to the existence of slavery within the limits of the Transvaal territory. We should hesitate about raising this question if it were not that, by the treaty of 1852, the Boers had distinctly pledged themselves to abstain from a practice so odious to civilization and humanity. We have good reason to believe that from that time to the present they have continually violated this provision of the Fowler and Mr. F. W. Chesson, acting on behalf of tinctly piedged themselves to abstain from a practice so offions to civilization and humanity. We have good reason to believe that from that time to the present they have continually violated this provision of the treaty, and that no effective remonstrances have been addressed to them by the government of the Cape Colony. Moreover, we learn that many Englishmen are engaged in this netarious traffic; and their bad example cannot fall to exercise a peculiar influence in embittering those prejudices of race which at the Cape, as well as in other British colonies, have been so disastrons to the peace and prosperity alike of Europeans and natives." The memorialists went on to say that the Boers procured their slaves from the natives of the Amaponda country, that the phrase "black ivory" or "black goods" is the sobriquet by which human chattels are commonly designated in the Transvaal republic; that, valued as property, they are worth from affecen to iwenty pounds each in the territory; and that they are often treated with the grossest inhumanity. They further quoted from a letter which had been addressed to the secretary of the society by Mr. Whitam Martin, of Maritzburgh, Natal, who stated that in a visit he paid to the Transvaal republic six natives who were under his protection were forcibly selected at Pretoria, the capitai, and reduced to slavery. The memorialists then pray his lordship to adopt such measures as may be necessary to insure the hillment of the treaty obligations which had been deliberately assumed by the South African republic.

On September 50 Mr. E. Hammond was directed by Lord Stanley to state that "the Lieutenant Governor of Natal, in consequence of instructions in October,

been deliberately assumed by the South African republic.

On September 50 Mr. E. Hammond was directed by Lord Stanley to state that "the Lleutenant Governor of Natal, in consequence of instructions in October, 1805, consulted the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope with reference to the particular case cited in the memorial, and was informed by Sir Philly Wodehouse that any bona 5de inquiry into the matter would be almost impracticable, and that nothing was likely to be gained by interference on the part of the British authorities." In the month of December the same gentleman addressed another communication to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which they again remind his lordship that by the treaty of 1852 the Eoers bound themselves to abstain from the practice of slavery. "It was one of the conditions attached to the recognition of their independence, and it is the more necessary that this condition should be enforced, because under this treaty the British government pledges itself to prolibit the sale of arms and ammunition to the natives, while the colonial markets, of course, remain open to the Boers." They therefore submit that either this prolibition should be removed and the natives be enabled to defend themselves, or in common justice it should be enforced equally on both parties. They, however, believed that a simple remonstrance addressed to the Boers by his lordship would effectually accomplish the objects they had in view. This letter was referred to the Colonial Office, and in the month of January Mr. Frederick Elliot, writing on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, said:—"His Grace has satisfaction in apprising the society that Sir P. Wodehouse, in 1866, on further facts coming to his knowledge, addressed vigorous remonstrances to the President of the Transwal republic against the practices which were alleged of ridnapping children and holding them in long terms of apprenticeship, tending to their enslavement, and that the President in reply announced that legal proceedings h

ment the Boer farmers held four thousand Ragar children in bondage. The Aborigines' Protection Society has also addressed a letter to his Honor An-dreas Pretorius, President of the republic of South Africs, expressing the hope that he would follow the example of Holland and of the United States and abolish the institution of slavery.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Henry Chaunces Affairs in Colombia, Nicaragus, Costa Rica, Guatemala and San Salvador. The steamer Henry Chauncey, Captain A. G. Grey,

from Aspinwall May 20, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is the list of treasure by the Henry

to tottom ting to the tree or erements of en-	
hauncey:—	
anama Railroad Company	. \$23,7
uncan. Sherman & Co	33,8
oritz Meyer	34,6
. Belmont	. 232,3
ugene Kelly & Co	. 48,0
ees & Waller	212,8
elis, Fargo & Co	17.8
red Probst & Co	. 11,0
ibon & Munoz	. 2
Durand	3.6
. Duranu	3,5

.....\$618,040 Total\$818,040 Miss Sarah M. Whipple died at sea May 23, of congestion of the brain. She was a resident of San Francisco, Cal., and aged seventeen years.

Among the passengers by the Henry Chauncey are Mrs. Zenobia Clarke and Mr. C. S. Clarke, widow and brother of the late Beverly L. Clarke, of Kentucky. They accompany the remains of their late relative, and are en route for Frankfort, Ky. The remains of Mr. Clarke are brought home for interment, in pursuance of resolutions passed by the Kentucky Legislature at its last session. Mr. Clarke died in Central America while United States Minister to Guatemala and San Salvador.

The following interesting items are taken from the

Minister to Guatemala and San Salvador.

The following interesting items are taken from the Evening Telegram of yesterday:—
The North American Steamship Company's steamer Fulton reached Aspinwall from New York on the 14th, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Henry Chauncey on the 17th inst. The passengers by the former sailed hence for San Francisco per Nebraska at one A. M. on the 15th, and those by the Chauncey per Colorado on the evening of the 17th inst. The Nevada arrived at Panama from San Francisco on the morning of the 19th and the Golden City on the morning of the 20th. The Fulton, with the Nevada's passengers, sailed from Aspinwali for New York on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the night of the 19th, and the Chauncey with those of the Golden City on the 19th, and the 19th and 19th and

terior of the republic is tranquil. Congress was in session.

There is no arrival from the south coast.

The United States steamer Dacota, Commander Spicer, arrived at Payama from Arica, Peru, on the morning of the 18th, all well on board. There are at present in the harbor of Panama the United States steamer Saranac, Frailey, to sail hence for San Francisco about the 25th; Dacota, Spicer, to return South in a few days, and sloop Oyane, Walters, permanently stationed here, besides two French vessels of war. In Aspinwall the United States steamer Gettysburg and North German steamer Augusta.

By this steamer we have received dates from Bogotá to the 28th of April. The whole interior is at present in perfect tranquillity. Congress has extended the time granted to the Buenaventura Road Company for finishing the work; it has refused to reconsider a proposition to annul the banishment of General Mosquera, as also the project of law authorizing the Executive to make terms with the Holy Sec. Government has established a mint in Antioquia.

On the 18th of April half a battalion of the Colom-

On the 18th of April half a battalion of the Colon blan Guard was sent to the Atlantic coast, princi pally to protect the custom houses. Senor Urbano Olarie took his seat in the Senate a

pally to protect the custom houses.

Señor Urbano olarie took his seat in the Senate as Senator from Panama on the 17th.

The reports from the different States are all of the most satisfactory and peaceful nature.

NICALLAGUA.

The health of the capital was still bad. A large number of persons died dnily.

The transit is closed. The North American Steamship Company withdrew their steamers on account of having lost confidence in the Transit Company.

The Future of Nicaragua says:—We hear that the Company had a lawsuit about some damaged cotton; none of the late agents felt disposed to settle the said claims and preferred the decision of the court, which resulted against the company, and the steamer was taken possession of by the government soldiers to enforce the delivery of cargo, the freight of which was embargoed by the claimants—according to this paper, the Fransit Company. We still hope that an agreeable arrangement will be made to improve the franchise of the company, as their present contract does not justify them in large outlays towards the restoration of the Juan harbor.

One thing is certain, there is no idea whatever to

tranehise of the company, as their present contract does not justify them in large outlays towards the restoration of the Juan harbor.

One thing is certain, there is no idea whatever to abandon the route or forfeit their present charter.

The President of the republic, Señor Guzman, was on an official tour through the interior, having passed through Granada and Rivas, where he was enthusiastically received.

COSTA RICA.

The President of the republic on the 25th uit, received at private audience Captain Kinderling and officers of the Prussian sloop-of-war Augusta. On this occasion Captain Kinderling made the following address:—

While carrying out an honorable expedition in the waters of the Weat Indies and the Atlantic coast of Central America which the government of his Majesty saw if to entrust me with, I could not forego the honor to present presonals many respects to the chief of a nation word. In this I have been confirmed by the freedy invitation of your Excellency, which I accept be freedy invitation of your Excellency, which I accept be greated by the freedy invitation of your Excellency, which I accept be greated by the heady of the distinguished hospitality which has been conferred upon me, all of wind started to the henevolent sentiments which you entertain towards the King, my august sovereign, and the people of Germany.

His Excellency replied as follows:—

CAPTAIN—It is a source of satisfaction to me to view for the Best time in this republic one of the chiefs of the North

His Excellency replied as follows:—
CAPTAIN—It is a source of satisfaction to me to view the first time in this republic one of the chiefs of the Nor German Marine who are under the orders of an illustric Prince. It is grafifying to receive you and the head of you call ant officers, with that cordiality which the friendly retions between Costa Rica and Prussia demands—a friendsh honorable to the former by her civilization and the glory her army. I trust that the commander, whom I most siccrely welcome, will receive during his stay in this count pleasant impressions, to which it is my earnest desire to counter the contribute.

The Description of the contribute of the contribute.

The President sent in his annual message to Con-

The President sent in his annual message to Congress on the 1st inst. He says the national finances have been in a more hourshing condition during the last year than at any former period. The treasury is in a prosperous condition, and he urges the construction of public roads, good ports and a pentientiary. The national bank has been established and is placed under a direction independent of the government, composed of able persons, whose services are gratitious.

The contract for the construction of an inter oceanic railway has been forfeited by the non-compliance in its terms; but the President had hopes to celebrate another that would be successful. He recommends the reduction of the import on coffee to 25 cents per quintal.

25 cents per quintal.
The United States steamer Ossipee was at Punta The United States steamer Ossipee was at Panta Arenas, and sailed for the northern coast on the 12th. Congress was opened on the 1st, when the cus-tomary Presidential message was delivered. In this we are informed that nothing has occurred to dis-turb the friendly relations of the republic abroad or

we are informed that nothing has occurred to disturb the friendly relations of the republic abroad or its internal peace.

The public finance presents the most favorable results, the national income of the last year exceeding that of any previous one; the treasury is in a flourishing condition, but still scarcely sufficient to keep pace with the public improvements, which are all made at the expense of the general government.

The railroad contract has fallen through on account of the contract of allien through on account of the contract of allien through on account of the contract has more than fulfilled its portion of the contract, having sent an agent a second time to the States to push on the commencement of the work; established the port of Lemon on the Atlantic and set on foot different undertakings to facilitate communication with the interior for the benefit of the construction of the railroad, and in fact done everything possible to assist in the progress of the road, but the President says everything has proved fruitless and the government is now in hopes of concluding a more favorable contract with another company.

The exportation of coffee up to the 28th March has been 97,349 sacks of 127 pounds each.

GUATAMALA.

Our dates from this republic are to the 29th ult.

On the 31st March the government extended for five years' the contract with the Panama Railroad Company for the continuation of their line of steamers between this port and San José. The rains had commenced somewhat prematurely and fears were entertained that considerable damage would result to the plantations.

On the 30th the fact of the contract with the panama Railroad Company for the continuation of their line of steamers between this port and San José. The rains had commenced somewhat prematurely and fears were entertained that considerable damage would result to the plantations.

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The government has conceded exemption from military duty to the growers of indigo; guarantee from taxation for ten years and the establishment of a fair at Jutrapa and the prospect of a port being opened in Chiquimallile.

A large fire occurred in Isabel on the 18th of April, which deatroyed fifty-three of the principal houses in a few hours, among them the custom house, church, the cablido, the school and the market.

The town of Malcatan was attacked by a band of robbers from the territory of Soconusco, headed by Rufine Barrios, one of General Cruz's followers. They were opposed by Colonel Batelle, with fifty

men, who drove them off, leaving thirteen dead and a quantity of arms behind them.

SAN SALVADOR.

Dates from the capital are to the 11th. The Duefias administration continues adding to the prosperity of the country. A national bank, called El Banco del Salvador, has been established, with a capital of £200,000, in 10,000 shares of £20 each. The bank has been formed under a liberal concession given in September, 1867, and will shortly be opened.

According to the prospectus of this bank, the republic of Salvador has no foreign debt, and only a home debt of £150,000. The public income is £166,000, and expenses £149,000.

The products and commerce of the country are rapidly increasing.

The importation ascended in 1866 to \$1,644,344, and the exports to \$2,434,800. The trade is almost exclusively with England, and the principal articles of export are indigo, coffee, sugar, tobacco, baisam, hides, deer skins and various other valuable products.

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hides, deer skins and various other valuable products.

In 1867 the importation and exportation increased considerably according to the latest official dates, being over the former an excess of \$212,043; and over the latter of \$302,442.

Of the leading products there were exported in 1867 15,000 ceroons indigo, 50,000 cwt. coffee, 80,000 cwt. sugar, 10,000 cwt. rice.

The total value of exports it is expected will shortly exceed \$3,000,000 annually.

On the 16th of April a band of thieves, under pretence of being police, entered Jutrapa and stole a number of beasts. As soon as they were discovered they were pursued and captured by the authorities.

There have been many deaths recently in San Miguel from billous fever.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE OLD WORLD IN ITS NEW FACE—IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE IN 1867. By Henry W. Bellows. Vol. 1. New York: Harper & Brothers. Clerical furloughs are now much more common

and much more protracted than they were in the days of our fathers. We do not regret the fact. It is one of the many signs of progress which characterize the age. The clergyman who works hard and faithfully discharges his duties in winter has earned his claim to recreation and rest; and the people who generously put it into their pastor's power to enjoy such a furlough make a wise investment of their money. The travelled and rested preacher comes back to them a wiser and a fresher man. We have noticed that these summer furloughs are generally spent in Europe. In Europe clergymen have large opportunities of learning. We notice, too, that it is customary for the absent pastor to remember his flock by occasional episties. All this we

think is very well.

It seems that last year Dr. Bellows enjoyed some such privilege as that we have described. He made a visit to Europe. He wrote letters to his people while there describing the scenes which he had witnessed. Dr. Bellows must be a very industrious man and a most diligent correspondent. He has col-lected and published his letters in a goodly and somelected and published his letters in a goodly and somewhat closely printed volume of 454 pages; but the volume before us is only volume I. Whether we are to have two, three or ten volumes we have no means of knowing. If Dr. Bellows imagines that the public will buy and read volume upon volume of his letters we think he has made a mistake. We have glanced over the volume and have wandered with the reverend doctor over the celebrated spots of Europe, but we have failed to discover any special reason why the world should buy and read his gossiping letters in ten or even in two volumes. Interesting enough, no doubt, the letters were to his congregation; but that was their object. That accomplished, the doctor should have been contented. Had he generalized his experience and attempted a philosophical essay on the condition of the European communities we should have felt bound to give the doctor credit for a noble effort and to give him praise for what he had accomplished. As it is we do not think the American public will be made much the wiser by a perusal of these letters from Europe in 1867 and 1868.

The Great Impeacement and Trial of Andrew.

1808.

THE GREAT IMPEACHMENT AND TRIAL OF ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, With the whole of the preliminary proceedings in the House of Representatives and in the Senate of the United States, together with the eleven articles of impeachment and the whole of the proceedings in the Court of Impeachment, with the verbatim evidence of all the witnesses and the cross-examination of them, with the speeches of the Managers and the counsel on both sides, with the decisions of Chief Justice Chase and the verdict of the court. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

This is a catchpenny reprint of the press reports of the impreschanger trial gotten out in a hurry and

of the impeachment trial, gotten out in a hurry and horribly. It is not the complete record of course, as certain Senators have not yet made their arguments public. When these are all sent in some other publisher will doubtless, furnish a readable reprint of the whole trial, and we recommend buyers to wait

SKETCH OF THE OFFICIAL LIFE OF JOHN A. ANDREW, as Governor of Massachusetts, to which is added the Valedictory Address of Governor Andrew upon restring from office, January 5, 1866, on the subject of Reconstruction of the States recently in rebellion. 1 vol. 16mo. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1868.

This is a neat reprint of an article that appeared in the North American Review for January, 1868, and makes no pretence to being a complete blogra phy. It gives a satisfactory view of the character and services of a man who became known beyond the limits of his State during the war.

FLORAL DECORATIONS FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.

A few days since a meeting was held in Brooklyn. in accordance with orders issued from th headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the purpose of making arrangements to pay a mark of respect to the memory veteran dead whose remains repose in th quiet of the cemeteries in the neighborhood of Brooklyn. A large number of delegates from posts in this vicinity were present. The day set apart for the imposing ceremony is to-morrow, and in the af-ternoon the graves will be visited and strewn with the flowers of spring. The citizens, it is hoped, will participate in the affair by donating flowers for the occasion and displaying their flags at half mast in honor of the dead. In the national burial ground occasion and displaying their flags at half mast in honor of the dead. In the national burial ground known as Cypress Hills Cemetery repose the remains of 3,123 Union soldiers and 453 rebeis. The Unionists are those who died in hospitals, and the rebeis are from the prison camp at Elmira. In addition to these 1,400 bodies from Rhode Island will be interred there next week. At a recent meeting of the committee appointed to carry out the details of the arrangements the following order was agreed on:

1. Details for Greenwood, Evergreen, Holy Cross and Naval cemeteries will assemble at the Post Office, Brooklyn, at nine A. M. to-morrow. Comrades desirous to accompany details can do so and return in time for Cypress Hills ceremonies.

2. Post Wadsworth, No. 4, will assemble at their rooms at eleven o'clock for escort duty.

3. Other Posts will assemble at the Post Office at one o'clock.

4. Ceremonies at Cypress Hills will consist of reading the burial service, prayer and a short address.

5. The services in the evening at the Elm place church will consist of music by the choir and addresses by Rev. Messrs. Bartlett, Galiaher and Cuyler.

FUNERAL OF A SPANISH NAVAL OFFICER.

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[From the Evening Telegram, May 28.]

The last honors of the Catholic Church to a laithful communicant were paid yesterday to the remains of Don Jacobo I. Gordon y Villaverde, a captain of the Spanish navy, who died in this city on the 25th of this month. Captain Villaverde came to New York in command of the Gerona, a vessel-of-war, some six weeks ago, and being in precarious health the surgeon on board and several city physicians called to consult with him, advised the captain to go on shore, and he took rooms at the Albemarle Hotel. Here he gradually sunk until death closed his eyes. His vessel, having been fully repaired, left port for Spain about three weeks since and the leave taking of the officers from him, whom they all felt was destined to pass from this world, is reported to have been expressive of deep grief and sorrow. The deceased as well as his widow being members of the Catholic Church arrangements were immediately made for appropriate funeral services, and on Tuesday a circular invitation in the Spanish language, of which the following is a translation, was addressed to the residents of that country and to other prominent citizens:

The surviving widow; Senor Jacobo McMahon, captain in the navy, commanding her Catholic Majesty's frigate retuan; his Honor the Consul of Spain, the officers of the said frigate and many friends request your presence to assist, at half-past ten o'clock in the forencon to-morrow, Wednesday, at the transfer of the ecopes from the Albemarle Hotel to the Catholic church of St. Stephen, and at the mass which will be forever grateful.

Previous to the transfer of the body on Wednesday morning the corpse of the soul, for which favor they will be forever grateful.

Catholic church of Si, Stephen, and at the mass which will be forever grateful.

Previous to the transfer of the body on Wednesday morning the corpse was lying in state on a temporary catafalique for thirty-six hours, surrounded by wax candles, the coffin being decorated with flowers. Yesterday the corpse was borne to the church by a detachment of saliors from the iron-clad Tetuan, accompanied by all her officers in full uniform, the Spanish Consul, the relict of the deceased and many distinguished residents of the city, both Americans and Spaniards. Shortly after reaching the church the requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the departed was read, the celebrant being Rev. Dr. McGlynn, assisted by the Rev. Father McEvoy as deacon and Rev. Dr. McSweeney as sub-deacon, with the usual number of acolytes. Mr. J. Coffield acted as organist, and Mesdames Delusson, soprano, and Ruschutz, alto, and MM. Colletti, basso, and Tamaro, tenor, assisted in the choir. After the requiem the same detachment of saliors carried the coffin, which is a handsome metallic one, to the vault of the church, where it is to remain until the Tetuan shall have completed her repairs, when the remains of the captain will be taken in her to Spain for final interment. On the lid of the casket was a rich sliver plate, with the following inscription in Spanish:—

"R. I. P. (Requiesqut in page.) Sefter Don Jacobo

I. Gordon, y Villaverde, Captain of Frigate and of Engineers in the Army. Died at New York, on the 25th day of May, 1888, aged forty years." On the smaller plate was engraved the coat of arms of the family of the deceased.

WASHINGTON

THE NEW ENGLAND RADICAL CONVENTION.

The Closing Proceedings of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention—The Acquittal of the President a National Shame—Grant Denounced as a Drunkard—Faults of the Chicago Platform-Negro Suffrage Demanded Both North and South.

The New England Anti-Slavery Association, now thirty-eight years old, still prolongs its existence and holds its meetings annually the last week in May-Slavery being substantially abolished the efforts of the organization are now being chiefly directed towards securing universal suffrage for the ebony race, and they threaten to agitate and agitate until the boon is secured. In the report of the early proceedings of the first day was contained the resolutions submitted by Wendell Phillips, and it was upon these submitted by Wendell Phillips, and it was upon these that most of the discussion was based. The Convention was, in fact, thoroughly Phillipsy all the way through, and most of the others who took part in it studied simply to endorse the views of Wendell as skilfully and earneasty as possible, and there was, therefore, an absence of that interest which would have been noticeable if there had been a wider difference of views.

ence of views.

The interest when the Convention came together for afternoon business was rather dormant. Only about half the seats were in and those occupying them seamed by Phillips in the forenoon than they were inclined to listen to any others which it was expected the lesser lights would now give ulterance to. Half-past two was the hour when business was to commence; but it was three o'clock, sharp, before the president could succeed in getting any one to discourse from the platform, and then only Henry C. Wright, a man of more radicalism than other qualities. He hoped, he said, that the convention would declare against the government and all forms of reconstruction, believing in the presence of high heaven that the negro is the great corner stone of the republic, and that his rights and qualifications must be recognized and respirate, constitution that country reconstructed on any other than an equal suffrage basis.

Rev. Mr. Sharman, lately from England, was the next speaker who commanded much attention. His eloquence had the effect to hold the close attention of the audience, and his warm approval of the stand taken by Mr. Phillips elicited the most enthusiastic applicates. He held that the anti-slavery agitators in this country had made great progress, and if they fought as manfully in the future as in the past the sympathies of the millions in other countries would go with them, and they would eventually come of triumphant and the whole world would be enfranchised and free.

C. C. Rurleign of Connection followed, briefly referritors to negro suffrage. He thought that the delegates at Chicago might have taken a broader and more decided view of the matter, and demanded equal suffrage everywhere, for the ballot is worth as much to the black man in onnecticut as to the black man in the Southern States.

A man who called himself Colonel Allen, and said he halted from near Butler's home, in Lowell, took the platform and said he should not convended and a drunkard as the decidency served and the residency fo

tain States, for that was their first duty, and alterwards they would take hold of the matter of negrosufrage, or in other words, they would take care of the party first and then the principles afterwards. Mr. Powell said that he thought it was better to work upon the republican party to secure right and just action rather than to undertake the formation of a new party. If, he said, they would follow up the republicans sharply they would be as successful hereafter as they have been in the past. He would have Congress pass a law enfranchising every man in season to vote at the next November election. If such a law was passed it will save several radical districts which with only the white republican votes will be controlled by their opponents. He would say in conclusion to the abolitionists not to float down stream in the republican boat, but to stand alone and boldly, and cry aloud and work industriously for freedom and justice. Under other circumstances he could have gone heartly into the campaign for the republicans and their platform; but in view of their egregious blunder on suffrage, so criminal in its character, he could not do it.

Charles L. Remond, a well known colored abolitionist, responded to the call of his name. He said that Grant would not be his first choice for President; but he should prefer Stanton in his stead. As it was, however, he should go for Grant in preference to any such man as Judge Chase.

The following resolution was then offered by S. S. Foster and adopted as the sense of the Convention:—Resolved. That while we cheerfully recognize the progress which may have been made by our popular churches and clergy in the subject of the personal liberty and manhood of the negro race, we still regard them as apologists and defenders of that spirit of caste and consequent oppression which has already baptized our country in blood and a most disastrous civil war, and still threatens the permanency of the nation and the ultimate success of the great experiment of republican liberty.

Resolved, That as the best of existing political parties has proved itself essentially indifferent to the rights and welfare of the colored race, the only consistent course for conscious abolitionists is either to abstant allogather from voting or to scatter their votes on candidates of their own selection. of the colored race, the only consistent course for conscientions abolitionists is either to abstant allogather from voting or to scatter their votes on candidates of their own selection.

Mr. Philipps, in urging his resolve, criticised sharply Mr. Remond for declaring in favor of General Grant because he was the best of any of the candidates in the field. Further in his remarks Mr. Philipps charged that the republican party, as a party, was responsible for the acquittal of the President. It did not, he added, want him convicted, for there was a fear it might injure the party. But for this Butler would have been encouraged, Ross and other traitors expelled, the Chief Justice unseated and the treacherous President turned out of the White House. All these events, however, such as the defeat of impeachment, the treachery of the republican party, and even the rebellion itself, will revert to the benefit and encouragement of abolitionists and universal suffrage. He dwelt at some length upon the prejudice existing against the black race, remarking that it will take at least another generation to cradicate it to such an extent that a black man and white woman can walk the streets without being subject to the gaze of impertment passers by. He himself had learned a good deal the last few years. Once Daniel Webster stood between him and the Ten Commandments, but he had outgrown that and had not had any individual on the brain since to any great extent, and hed did not during the next six months expect to have Colfax on the brain, and he was sure that he shoule, not have Grant on the brain. He thought, too, thas it was ridiculous and silly for Grant to remain locked up in the War Office, but he was now satisfied that form tacted wisely and that he knew the American-Senate better than he did. And, he added, so it is that we are constantly learning and advancing, and in another generation the prejudice against the biack man will be removed, and there will be universal liberty and suffrage. He did not himself expect, however

surely coming.

All the pending resolutions were then adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

the Convention adjourned sine die.

An Interesting Relic.—Captain James W. Goodrich presented a friend of his yesterday with at English quart bottle, the history of which is rather interesting. It was part of an invoice of bottles, stone ings, &c., ordered made in England by Captain James Goodrich (father of Captain James W. Goodrich) previous to the war with Great Britain in 1812. These effects, with many others, arrived is New York and were shipped from thence to this city, per packet sloop Susan, Captain Miles. The sloop was captured off this histor by the English privateer Liverpool Packet, but, with her cargo, was in a few days after ransomed, and the stipulated price paid down on board the privateer. In Spanish dolars, by a few merchants of this city. The bottle is much larger than quart bottles of the present day and has blown in upon its side the letters "J. G. "New Haven Journal, May 28."